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**Gallinago delicata.** Wilson Snipe. Common migrant, occurring in numbers during both winter and spring.

**Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus.** Long-billed Dowitcher. Seen but once, when three were noted and two taken on the beach near the Netarts Hotel, May 2, 1916.

*Portland, Oregon, January 20, 1921.*

## NEW BIRD RECORDS FOR NORTH AMERICA WITH NOTES ON THE PRIBILOF ISLAND LIST<sup>1</sup>

By JOSEPH MAILLIARD and G. DALLAS HANNA

**D**URING the summer months of 1920 the junior author was able to do a small amount of bird collecting on his trip to the Pribilof Islands, Alaska. Some species of considerable interest were secured and are listed below. All specimens collected are in the museum of the California Academy of Sciences, and the senior author is responsible for their identification.

### SPECIES NOT HERETOFORE RECORDED FROM NORTH AMERICA

**Micropus pacificus.** Japanese Swift. A female was obtained on St. George Island, Alaska, August 1, 1920. It was found flying over the tundra and along cliffs.

**Lanius mollis.** Eversmann Shrike. A female alighted on the U. S. S. *Saturn* on September 23, 1920, and was captured. The vessel at the time was 260 miles west of Sitka, Alaska, and while the bird was not actually captured within the boundaries of North America it very likely had flown from there. The advisability of adding the species to the North American list upon this record may be questioned, but the matter is hereby brought to the attention of the American Ornithologists' Union.

### SPECIES NEW TO THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS

**Loxia leucoptera leucoptera.** White-winged Crossbill. A female was taken on St. Paul Island, Alaska, August 9, 1920. It was found feeding on the unripe seeds of the wild parsnip near Half Way Point and is the first record for the Pribilofs. The individual was in such a state of plumage, unlike any other example in collections immediately available, that it was sent to the United States Biological Survey where it was identified by Dr. Harry C. Oberholser as above.

### NOTES ON FORMER PRIBILOF ISLAND RECORDS

The following notes are to be used in connection with the complete list of Pribilof birds published by the junior author in Bureau of Fisheries Document 872 (1919) and the additions thereto published in *THE CONDOR* (xxii, no. 5, 1920, pp. 173-175). A total of 129 species was included in the 1919 list. Three more were added in *THE CONDOR* list and a fourth was restored. These with the two given above make the total now known from the Pribilof Islands 135 species and subspecies. Specimens of all but six of these have been collected. The Islands are the type locality for five forms, and altogether 16 have been added

<sup>1</sup>Contribution from the California Academy of Sciences.

to the North American list from collecting work done there. The number of breeders and regular migrants is only 45 species. The trebling of this by wanderers is a fair commentary upon the favorable situation of the Islands as a resting place.

On account of discrepancies in two published reports which were based upon a collection made by Messrs. Greeley and Snodgrass in 1897, it seemed desirable to examine again the specimens of those species which they were first to secure. Through the courtesy of Prof. J. O. Snyder of Leland Stanford University this has been possible. The original collection went to that institution but it is found now to be sadly depleted.

**Arquatella maritima couesi.** Aleutian Sandpiper. Mr. Alvin Seale, writing upon the Greeley-Snodgrass collection (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1898, p. 139), lists five specimens of this species as having been taken on St. Paul Island, August 17 [1897]. Dr. Joseph Grinnell identified the same collection and published a paper thereon in 1901 (Condor, III, no. 1, p. 19). He omits the Aleutian Sandpiper altogether from his list, but includes eight specimens of the Pribilof Sandpiper, whereas Seale had given but six of that species. The collection now contains but two birds of either species. One of these, no. 3498, a female taken July 25, was originally labelled "*couesi*" but has been changed by H. C. O[berholser], to "*ptilocnemis*". The other, no. 3527, a female taken August 22, was originally labelled "*ptilocnemis*". Since Grinnell failed to find any specimens of *couesi* in the collection and one of the birds so labelled proves not to be that species, it seems safe to assume that the record by Seale was based upon incorrect identification. Fortunately it is not necessary to strike the species from the list, because it has been met with two or three times by the junior author of this article. One bird, not sexed, was taken on the beach at the Village, St. George Island, Alaska, February 12, 1917; original number, 1004. It is not certain that it was the first specimen taken by him. The early record books and specimens have gone to the National Museum and are not now readily accessible.

**Pisobia acuminata.** Sharp-tailed Sandpiper. This species is recorded by Seale (*op. cit.*, p. 139) as having been taken on St. Paul Island, August 19 [1897]. Grinnell (*op. cit.*, p. 19) refers to it as the second specimen from the Pribilofs and as having been taken on August 17. He refers to Bishop's record (N. A. Fauna, no. 19, 1901, p. 66) for St. George Island as the first and in this he has been followed. Although the specimen cannot at this date be found there seems to be no reason to doubt the correctness of the identification, and the first record should be attributed to Seale, not Bishop (Hanna, Bur. Fish. Doc. 872, 1919, p. 107).

**Totanus melanoleucus.** Greater Yellow-legs. Seale (*op. cit.*, p. 139) records a specimen of this species as having been taken on St. Paul Island, August 23 [1897]. Grinnell (*op. cit.*, p. 20) refers to the same specimen (no. 3543, Stanford University) as having been taken on August 17. The specimen bears two labels, each of which is dated August 29, 1897.

**Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe.** Wheatear. The specimen taken on St. Paul Island, August 29 [1897], was recorded by Seale and later by Grinnell. A second specimen was taken by Hanna, September 1, 1917, on St. Paul Island and was mentioned briefly in the Auk (XXXVII, 1920, p. 249).

#### OTHER PRIBILOF SPECIES OF GENERAL INTEREST

A few rare visitors to the Pribilofs should be mentioned because of their

second appearance. Two Long-billed Dowitchers were taken on St. Paul Island, August 27, 1920, at Northeast Point. The first record appeared in the Condor (xxii, 1920, p. 173).

The second specimen of a Least Sandpiper, a male, was taken at Northeast Point, St. Paul Island, August 27, 1920. The first, taken by Osgood, was recorded in the Auk (xxxiii, 1916, p. 401).

Two more specimens of the Baird Sandpiper were taken on St. Paul Island in 1920, at Northeast Point, August 12. Three were taken on the same island in 1914 and recorded in the Auk (xxxiii, 1916, p. 401).

It might be added here that the Arctic Tern, Sabine Gull, Pectoral Sandpiper, and Sharp-tailed Sandpiper are more than accidental visitors. The latter two species in particular have been collected in considerable numbers the past few years.

*San Francisco, California, March 1, 1921.*

## FROM FIELD AND STUDY

**Notes on the Hypothetical List of California Birds.**—In "A Distributional List of the Birds of California" (Pacific Coast Avifauna, no. 11, 1915) three species have been placed in the hypothetical list by Dr. Joseph Grinnell on the ground of insufficient evidence, though the specimens are still in the British Museum and were recorded in the "Catalogue of Birds". I have recently (November, 1920) had an opportunity to examine these birds, and the results are possibly worth recording.

*Philohela minor.* Woodcock. One specimen from California recorded by Dr. R. B. Sharpe, "Catalogue of Birds," xxiv, p. 681; this bears a Seebohm label, "E. Mus. Henry Seebohm", and on it is written "*Scolopax minor*, ♂, California, (H. Whitely)." The number in the British Museum Register is written on the back, 96.1.1.97. Writing in 1888, Seebohm in his "The Geographical Distribution of the Charadriidae," says (p. 504) of the Woodcock: "Its range extends northwards to lat. 50°, and southwards into Texas, but its longitudinal range extends from the Atlantic only halfway across the continent." Evidently Seebohm had no California record of the Woodcock when this was written, or if he had, he disregarded it. Henry Whitely was curator of the museum of the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich in 1865, where were deposited the natural history collections made by John Keast Lord, naturalist to the British North American Boundary Commission. These collections included a few birds collected by Lord in California. Henry Whitely was for some years a natural history agent, and received a great deal of material from abroad, but the locality "California" will have to be disregarded as far as his authority is concerned.

*Limosa haemastica.* Hudsonian Godwit. Three specimens from California recorded by Dr. R. B. Sharpe, "Catalogue of Birds", xxiv, pp. 391 and 756; all from the Seebohm collection. I found only two of these, both with only the Seebohm label. One is marked "♀", and is probably an adult in winter, the number in the British Museum Register is, 92.8.3.326; the other is marked "♀" and is an adult, and the label bears the British Museum registered number, 96.7.1.820; both have "California" written on the labels. The third, which I was unable to find, is, according to the "Catalogue of Birds" (p. 391), an adult male with the same data and origin. Seebohm in "The Geographical Distribution of the Charadriidae" says (p. 393) that the Hudsonian Godwit has occurred twice in Alaska but nowhere else on the Pacific coast of North America, so these records may also be disregarded. That Seebohm should have had a Woodcock and three Hudsonian Godwits from California in his collection, without comment, and that Sharpe should have published the records, is sufficient reason for a detailed examination of the evidence.

*Pyrhuloxia sinuata sinuata.* Arizona Cardinal. One specimen from California recorded by Dr. R. B. Sharpe, "Catalogue of Birds", xii, p. 159; this has a blank label with "California" and no registered number; the origin was unknown as none is given